FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT

LONDON, JUNE 5, 1851.

The friends of ignorance and intolerance are now making a great effort to concentrate their forces, and to make a hard struggle (we trust it will be the last) for the perpetuation of the principles which keep power in the hands of the few, and place the many within their iron rule. Even in Englandmuch as that country has advanced in all the great interests of mankind—ignorance yet finds advo-cates even in her halls of legislation, unless it is to be removed by means approved of by the friends of intolerance. The knowledge to be substituted is of that purblind description which is confined within the trammels of a creed, and the mind is to be enlightened by looking through a glass painted with the colors of a party, and capable of transmitting only that light which is tinted with that party's hues. Perhaps there is not a single member of the House of Commons who would epenly deny the right of the people to education, and advocate the perpetuation of ignorance; yet when Mr. W. J. Fox attempted the other night to obtain the consent of that House to a plan for promoting the education of the poor, by the establishment of free schools for secular instruction, to be supported by local rates, and managed by committees elected especially for that purpose by the rate-payers, he received the support of only forty-nine votes! His speech was temperate, and based on principles as well as facts the most irrefragable. None of his statements were be expended in the purchase of some of the magnificent plate denied-to dispute them was impossible. But the old arguments of principle were urged in opposi-tion to any system of education with which religion was not compulsorily joined—and that religion to be one by law established.

But we turn to a more grateful subject ; to one which will do more to remedy the evils of ignorance and to nullify the mischiefs of intelerance than all which has been done by Prelate or Pontiff, by Synod or by Parliament, for the last century and a half. We sliude to that great humanizing spectacle. that great instructional gathering, that world-influencing school, the Exhibition in Hyde Park. The details of visiters and receipts since last Thursday are as follows:

On Pridsy, 22,715 persons paid 2s. 6d. each, £ On Satardsy, 7,987 do. do. 5s. each, To each of these numbers must be added nearly 20,000 holders of season tickets. 1,771 15 00

On Monday, 42,460 persons paid is each, On Tuesday, 48,302 do. de. is each, On Wednesday, 50,016 do. do. is each, If to each of these numbers be added from 10,000 to 15,000 season tickets, it will be found that the building has tested its capacity to hold 60,000 persons without personal inconvenience or prejudice to the object of visiting it, the power of comfortably contemplating its rich and varied contents. The amount received for season tickets and for admissions to the end of last week was £123,861 16s. To this add £65,000 received in subscriptions, and we have an amount of £189,000 in round numbers; which will be raised to more than two hundred thousand pounds before the end of the present week. No doubt is expressed about the practicability of accumulating the £300,000 which will be wanted to pay all the expenses of erection and management, and to place the building, at the end of the Exhibition, in the hands of the people, as a perpetual palace for their amusement, improvement, and instruc-tion. The value of the rich stores exhibited has been most variously and widely estimated; the lowest amount being twelve millions sterling, and the highest thirty millions. The Athenæum, in commenting upon the "Future Prospects of the Crustal Palace," and the unreasonableness of expecting that money enough could be raised to purchase its rich contents, so as to avert their dispersion, has the following very good, and we think practical, observations :

"Yet it is extremely desirable, if any means can be thought of to that end, that the collection should not be again dispersed. Probably no one has ever walked across that marvellous transept, or gazed down that extraordinary nave, without thinking with a pang on the probability of a coming without thinking with a pang on the probability of a coming day when the glorious vision is to dissolve—when this pro-digious manifestation of the results of thought, genius, in-dustry, and science is to be resolved into its separate elements, never to be again united in the same mighty and marvellous whole. The world once possessed of an encyclopædia of knowledge like this, who can bear to think that the volume corners of the earth? We never have, from the first, regarded this collection merely as a bazaar of all nations. We repeat, it is the first University, in the large and full meaning of the word, that the model has been all the word. the word, that the world has had; of which, Universities like Oxford and Cambridge look merely like affiliated colleges. But what is to be done? Why not this? We will take for granted, at the moment, that the royal commissioners before laying down the temporary offices which they were appointed by the Queen to discharge will purchase the Crystal Palace in the name of the English people. Should it then be announced to all the present exhibiters in the first instance that such of them as have fitted up stalls or obtained spaces may retain them for, say a year, on the condition of keeping them filled with their pages. filed with their present or other contributions of the same high class of excellence, we think it probable that a great majority of the most useful and beautiful articles would be left on such terms. The majority is the same on such terms. The workers in silk, wool, worsted, left on such terms. The workers in silk, wool, worsted, gold, silver, iron, and copper, mahogany and other woods; the makers of musical and scientific instruments, watches, chronometers, carriages, agricultural machines and fountains; the producers of flowers and plants, decorators and stained-glass makers, sculptors and carvers in wood and ivory, printers and hand-workers of most kinds, would in all probability be glad to have such a universal and permanent exhibition-room for their wares, works, and discoveries. Many things of more curiosity and rarity would no doubt be removed; but the absence of the Koh-i-noor, the Spanish jewels, the Inthe absence of the Koh-i-noor, the Spanish jewels, the In-dian diamonds, and similar articles, if it should be proved to lessen the mere splendor of the Exhibition, would not materially detract either from its moral interest or its practical usefulness. The earnest seeker after knowledge is more attracted by a collection of minerals and metallic ores than by ed by a collection of minerals and metallic ores than by the Russian or the Portuguese diamond valued at millions. Specimens of the jewellery which borrow their highest value from the genius of the artist would probably be left as examples and advertisements. We do not doubt that it would be worth the while of our most eminent goldsmiths to maintain a show room in the Great Exhibition, to be from time to time supplied with whatever is new and excellent in their current manufactures. The same way, he supplied of their current manufactures. The same may be surmised of our great drapery and silk mercers. What artist would not be glad to have a certain space assigned to him on the walls of the National Gallery, on the easy condition of always hav-ing a picture hung there? In the Crystal Palace the artist and the artism in silk, cotton, wool, metal, and so forth, might, under some such arrangement as we are proposing, ob-tain their National Gallery and Academy. Even in the series that not a few of the most beautiful and interesting would be willingly allowed to remain. Most of these machines, we believe, are made in model. They cannot be sold or used in actual factories. If taken away, they will either be broken up or buried in local museums. Their proprietors would naturally prefer that they should remain as their advertiserepresentatives in the great centre of observation. There is plenty of room, besides, for a winter garden. In-deed, the place is a garden now; and its beauties in that respect would increase with every year. The contributions of industry leave plenty of space for trees, and shrubs, and flowers. The elm and the palm tree here grow side by side; and there will be room abundant for exotic plant and indigenous parterre. The works of mind and the works of na-ture already blend here with a harmony of tints and tones beyond the power of imagination to have conceived. There never was an epic thought or an epic poem at once so vast and so full of beauty. The infinite multiplication of the varieand so full of beauty. The infinite multiplication of the varie-ties have produced the first great unity. The place is even now all that the heart, the senses, and the imagination can

The limited time of the great masses of the people now flocking to the Exhibition from every part of the country, and it may truly be said from every section of the world, renders it extremely desirable that some plan should be devised by which that time should be made the most of. The Times recommends the organization of a large staff of officers sufficiently intelligent to take strangers round the building in a systematic and expeditious manner. Even if organized for systematic and expeditious manner. Even if organized for the sole purpose of pointing out where any particular class of objects is to be found, much time and fatigue would be saved. It is very gratifying to find that nearly all the great establishments, both in town and country, are preparing to give their ments, both in town and country, are preparing to give their ment to opportunity of a visit to Hyde Park. Thus the wonders of this annus mirabilis collected in the Crystal Palace will be contemplated by the laborer and the artisan whose industry and skill have sided so most materially towards their production. Her Majesty and suite, the Duke of March 31, 1847, 1849, 1850, and 1851, respectively, were

the Exhibition almost every day; and the good order maintained, the natural civility, may even politeness, exhibited by the very mixed crowd are truly gratifying, and prove the great progress in civilization (we know not what else to call it) made by the masses of the people during the last half century. The provincial varieties of English society are rapidly exhibiting themselves in the Exhibition, and the various cos tumes which figured so grotesquely in the anticipatory sketche of our artists before the opening of the Crystal Palace are gradually becoming features in the actual spectacle.

The Central Congress of Agriculture in France cently appointed a commission to visit England, for the purpose of reporting upon the agricultural implements in the Exhibition, and to inspect some of the English model farms. This commission has arrived in London. The Lord Mayor had a brilliant reunion at the Mansion house last evening, to which the Diplomatic circle, many of the leading English nobility, the distinguished Foreigners, the Royal and Foreign ners, and the British and Foreign Jurors and their Ladies were invited. Every thing was on the most extensive scale; a large collection of most rare objects of vertus and antiquarian interest was exhibited, and a great number of curiou models, including a series illustrative of the progress of ship building. The municipal authorities of Birmingham have invited the Foreign Commissioners and Jurors, the members of the Royal Commission, the Executive Committee, and the Staff of the Exhibition to an entertainment on the 16th instant. The Corporation of London will give a grand evening party on the 2d of July, at which the Queen and Princ Albert will be present. In fact, feasting and fêting seem to be the order of the day. We hear of considerable purchases having been made already of articles exhibited in the Crystal exhibited, and at the next meeting of the Common Council of London it is to be moved that £5,000 be appropriated to the purchase of some of the works of art exhibited which as adapted for the decoration of the city. The increased num-ber of foreign visiters was very visible yesterday; at almost every turn you jostled against a Nubian, a Turk, a Persian, or a Chinese. At the close of the first ten of the shilling days, we can say, from experience, that no more orderly people exist than the multitude in London. The English have redeemed their character in this respect, and may hence forth be held up as worthy of imitation. Never before was there in the world such an exhibition, so rich in treasures o art, so resplendent with silks and jewelry, so magnificent with the products of genius; never before did such a multitud assemble to survey with admiration the works of man's hands. and learn how infinitely mean they all are compared to the works of nature-compared to man himself; and no multitude could behave more orderly or more worthy of the great spectacle they met to contemplate. It is said that the Emperor ALEXANDER, when he beheld the thousands of well-dressed people in the park on a review in 1814, exclaimed, "But crowds in the Crystal Palace in 1851? The Exhibition of 1851 has, so far, been a great idea most successfully carried perations of clerical declaimers and political demagogues at out. We trust that every remaining hope and expectation will be equally realized; and that in its results this extraord nary undertaking may minister as largely to the endurin triumphs of peace, of science, and of art, as it has already ministered to the pleasure and the advantage of all who have beheld it. It is not generally known that this great projec would very likely have failed had not Mr. Pero, M. P. for Norwich, come forward at the time when the Royal Commissioners were doubtful whether the funds necessary for the purpose could be raised, and become responsible to the Bank of England for an advance of £50,000, if necessary. But in harmonious accord with that of the United States. Our this is more than enough of the Crystal Palace for one week.

. The Parliamentary proceedings are indeed very meager. The Ecclesiastical Titles Bill still drags itself along, night after night, in a succession of trifling, we had almost said contemptible, debates. One night was occupied with a discussion whether the bill involved a question of religion of not; another was passed in wandering round a new declaratory clause or preamble, framed by way of compromise with the tory demand for something vigorous in the way of formal condemnation of the papal rescript; a third was passed in attempts to elicit from the lawvers what the law was withou the bill, and what it might or would be with it : and a fourth has been devoted to a succession of amendments invented by the Irish members, each meaning just the same as its pre cursor, and none having any other object, real or pretended, than obstruction and delay.

The large Ministerial majority upon the charges against Lord Terrington has done much to strengthen the hands of the Government, and the ill success of the Protectionists at two late elections, and the indignation of the people at the Protectionist proceedings in the Isle of Wight and at Tamworth, have shown that party that the public mind is far from being in-unison with their thoughts and intentions. The language of Mr. FERRAND, Mr. Young, and others of the ultra-Protectionist school, has been of the most inflammatory. insolent, and violent description, such as we are sure Lord STANLEY would disavow, and even Mr. D'ISRAELI would not subscribe to. Every day convinces us more and more that protection, as far as relates to a tax upon corp. is what will not be again submitted to in England; we doubt whether any political party will ever be bold enough to attempt to re-

The Times of yesterday commenced a long leading article with observing: "The prosperity of the United States is so intimately interwoven with that of this country, that the extraordinary increase of the federal revenue will be regarded as a piece of domestic good for tune. Their revenue is increasing beyond all anticipation.' Eighteen months ago," says this article, "the then Sec retary of the Treasury warned his fellow-citizens that they must make up their minds either to additional duties on im ports or a loan of \$16,000,000. He leant to the former alternative, and there ensued no little chuckling in this country at the prospect of our own liberal measures meeting with this scurvy, though perhaps unavoidable, requital."

" Six months ago," says the Times, "the revenue was so promising that the present Secretary of the Treasury advanced his predecessor's calculations from \$32,060,000 to \$45,000,000."

"If the current quarter produces only as much as it di last year, the total for the year ending the 30th instant will exceed by \$3,000,000 Mr. Corwin's estimates made last December. In this case no loan will be required. As for the other alternative of additional duties upon imports, it has been already disposed of in Congress."

been already disposed of in Congress."

"It is no empty compliment, but a literal truth, that this flourishing condition of the United States revenue is as great a blessing to us as an equal excess in our own revenue. For all practical purposes the United States are far more closely united with this kingdom than any one of our colonies; and while these communities are colonies in name, but in reality either prisons, garrisons, or independent communities, the United States keeps up a perpetual interchange of the most important good offices—taking our manufactures and our surplus population, and giving us in return the materials of industry, of revenue, and of life. There are no two countries in the world, be they ever so adjacent, where a frost in spring or a blight in autumn, a speculative manis or a commercial collapse, a false opinion or an unwise enthusiasm, in either of the two, so immediately and certainly tells upon the other. The relations between the parent and the child, separated as The relations between the parent and the child, separated as they are in politics, are as unparalleled in their intimate nature they are in politics, are as unparalleled in their intimate nature as they are in their enormous extent. In the present instance the state of the American revenue renders it unnecessary to put any additional impediment on the commerce of the two countries. The American citizen is not to pay any higher penalty than he now pays for the use of British and other foreign manufactures, and the Englishman is not to suffer a corresponding check on his trade. If we go further back in our inquiry, we find that this mutual advantage arises in great our inquiry, we find that this mutual advantage arises in great neasure from the impulse given to British and American enterprise by the repeal of our corn and navigation laws. Look ing forward, the prospect is most cheering. Before many greater part of the import duties. That they will wholly expire in the present generation is too much to expect; for, economical as the federal expenditure is, it will hardly be met by so scanty and precarious a fund as that from land sales.

"The commercial philosophy which adorned Mr. Secretary Comwin's report last December, and which was received with

Wellington, and many of the notabilities of society visit, \$6,300,000, \$8,347,628, \$11,500,144, \$14,448,397. What-\$6,300,000, \$8,347,628, \$11,500,144, \$14,448,397. Whatever the condition of one or two branches of trade, it is evident that, as a whole, the Union has flourished under a liberal tariff. The produce of the land sales, meanwhile, has advanced from \$240,000 in 1847 to \$827,076 in 1851. The population of the Union has increased with a rapidity which might excite surprise, even in a small and infant State; and the facility with which the Union has absorbed, employed, located, fed, and housed a million immigrants within the last five years is even more remarkable than the unhappy circumstances that have driven them from these isles. Not twenty years ago the most calightened men in the Union could not contemplate without serious missiving, and some talk of accontemplate without serious misgiving, and some talk of actual resistance, the annual arrival of some 20,000 British immigrants. The Union now hails with well-grounded security and satisfaction the arrival of that number every month in the year. The most magnificent schemes are founded on the hope of a combined emigration at an equal rate. Emigrants are year. The most magnificent renemes are founded on the hope of a combined emigration at an equal rate. Emigrants are to people the sides of the New York and Eric railway, just completed; and a railway, dependent on a like support, is now planned right across to California! What has so great now planned right across to California! What has so great and so growing a country to do with protection? What has a giant to do with swaddling-clothes? If the strength and greatness of the Union coosist in its numbers, its territory, its command of the necessaries of life, its communications, its cities, and its freedom, how can these be promoted by taxing the many for the sake of the few, and by sacrificing the whole of the Union to the sake of the few, and by sacrificing the whole of the Union to the sake of the few, and by sacrificing the whole of the Union to the sake of the few, and by sacrificing the whole of the Union to the sake of the few, and by sacrificing the whole of the Union to the sake of the few, and by sacrificing the whole of the Union to the sake of the few, and by sacrificing the whole of the Union to the sake of the few and by sacrificing the whole of the Union to the sake of the few and the sacrificing the whole of the sacrificing the s of the Union to the convenience of some manufacturers in New York and one or two other States? The question, however, we believe to be as finally settled in the as it is in this country."

We are quite aware that this article is inserted in the " lead ing journal of Europe" as much for the sake of enforcing its own free-trade principles as from any kindly feeling toward the United States. Yet we are willing to take this declaration of kindly feeling for all that it may be worth, perhaps for cy, more kindly feelings towards American institutions, and nore correct notions of American capabilities, will gradually be exhibited. We would caution our American friends who are about to visit England at this great gathering of the people of all nations to come prepared to find that JOHN BULL is aloughbred Yankee, and that one of his notions is that England 'enjoys as much and as many of the good things of life as any other country; and that if America has also her full share of these good things, she owes them in great measure to her English descent. He is proud of his industry and his skill, vainglorious as to his wealth, and rather assuming as to his power; is also very fond of denouncing slavery, and all persons who are in any way connected with it : and has a sort of traditional horror of repudiation," which he has gleaned from the writings of SYDNEY SMITH, and the Times, and the Quarterly Review. These two latter subjects he is profoundly ignorant about, and at present indignantly refuses to be enlightened respecting. English people in general know much less of the United States than citizens of the United States know about England; hence there is much prejudice, and often much illiberality in thinking and talking about you; and, unfortunately, some of our journals, either through the love of mischief, or a worse motive, strive to strengthen the prejudice and increase the illibewhere are the people?" What would he say if he saw the rality. Hence the scurrility of Punch, the misrepresentations of the Quarterly Review and Blackwood, and the vitu-Exeter Hall.

Let these things be borne in mind by our fellow-citiz now about to visit England for the first time. Let them be prepared to allow for the prejudices of, in a great measure, stay-at-home people; of a people whose poets, statesme and orators have for centuries taught them to believe that England is without an equal in all that is truly great and glorious; and who do not now like to acknowledge that a vigorous offshoot from the parent stock is in a fair way to overshadow it. The great heart of England beats strongly, and politicians feel that our prosperity depends upon a firmly cemented union of action in political affairs with you; our merchants and commercial men regard the United States as the sheet-anchor of their successful enterprise; and our manufacturers and artisans know you to be their best customer. Enlightened men of all grades and professions know what you have done and are doing in literature and the arts. They look with respect and admiration upon a country which, to say nothing of its statesmen, has produced a Washington, a FRANKLIN, a FULTON, a STORY, a KENT, and a CHANNING; and which now boasts of an EVERETT, a BANCROFT, a PRES-COTT, an INVING, a LONGFELLOW, a BRYANT, and a POWERS. Let our fellow-citizens, when they reach the mother country, avoid being too thin-skinned and sensitive when they hear remarks about the United States, originating in ignorance, and uttered in prejudice against any thing American; and let them not rub the equally thin-skin of John Bull too hardly, ricans need only to bear and forbear with the weaknesses and prejudices of each other to mix freely together, and to make fair allowances for the effects of difference of position, and long-formed habits of thinking; to love and to esteem each other by knowing each other better; and to feel that they are really brothers in all the great elements of fraternity, but educated in different schools. The great WORLD'S FAIR offers a glorious opportunity for achieving this good work, and we hope i will not be neglected.

The Theatres complain that the Crystal Palace takes a their customers; but the two opera houses are said to be doing a very good business. Mdlle. RACHEL is attracting crowde of the admirers of Racine and the French dramatists to the St. James theatre, and the Princess is successfully managed by the Keans and Keeleys.

Among the deaths announced this week are those of the Earl of SHAPTESBURY, at the age of 83. His lordship was for many years chairman of committees of the House of Lords, and is succeeded in the Peerage by his eldest son, Lord Asu-LEY. The celebrated Irish orator, statesman, and dramatist, RICHARD LALOR SHEIL, who has been in public life for the last twenty years, and filled many important offices, the last being that of Master of the Mint, died last month at Florence, in the 57th year of his age. Mr. Shrit had lately been appointed Minister to Tuscany.

The returns of the Bank of England are favorable, and exhibit an increase of £211,629 in the bullion. The increase of bullion is now regular, although the exports from Londo last week amounted to 4,750 ounces of gold and 76,600 ounces of silver; total value about £37,700.

The Bank of France returns for the week ending Thurs-

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Bullion	£22,997,887	Increase	£388,317
Bullion on deposite	149,255	Increase	12,268
Circulation	20,556,665	Decrease	69,846
Public deposites		Increase	242,132
Private deposites		Increase	282,843
Bills discounted		Increase	
Government securities	7,043,273	Increase	672

There is no great alteration in the terms of the money mar ket, but it is decidedly firmer. Private bankers will not dis count under 31. There is no important alteration in the exchanges. The English stock market has advanced a little during the week; there is, however, but little business do ing. The railway market continues to be much sgitated, and some failures have been declared. The project for establishing Tribunals of Commerce in the city continues to receiv increasing support. The corn market is dull, and affected, in some degree, by the report of good crops at home and large ones in Saxony, Prussia, Hesse, &c. From the countries on the Rhine and from the south of France the report is not so favorable. The colonial and produce markets are very heavy, notwithstanding the anticipations of the Economist a few weeks ago. The cotton speculators at Liverpool are said to have lost nearly £3,000,000 by late transactions; and this has had, no doubt, an effect upon the price of almost every thing else. The Parliamentary committee on steam navigation have decided on preferring the route to Australia by the Cape of Good Hope. The monthly returns of the Board of Trade to the 1st instant are very encouraging.

The Liverpool Mercury has the following very concise and forcible observations upon the state of affairs in FRANCE. They seem to comprehend nearly all that can be said of that country at this time:

"The movement in favor of a revision of the Constitution "The movement in favor of a revision of the Constitution seems to grow apace in France; and we are not surprised at it. All parties have exhibited a wonderful unanimity in clamoring against the present constitution, as an imperfect, a vicious, or an impracticable one; and they would have done precisely the same thing if the constitution had been the most perfect specimen of human legislation in existence. The reasons are obvious enough. The Legitimists hate the constitution because it shuts out Henry V, whom they wish to see restored to the throne of his fathers; the Orleanists dislike the

constitution because it shuts out the Count de Paris, and de-prives them of power; the Imperialists dislike it because it is republican; the Bonapartists detest it because it does not per-mit the re-election of Louis Napoleon to the Presidency; the moderate Republicans love it not because it fails to recognise sufficiently the sovereignty of the people; the Socialists are averse to it because it has not catablished the reign of perfect averse to it occause it has not catablished the reign of perfect liberty, equality, and fraternity; and the quiet mass of neutral people, who carry on trade, and to whom tranquillity is necessary, dislike it because it periodically renews political strife and confusion. All, therefore, would like a revision of the constitution, especially if they could succeed in obtaining modifications in accordance with their own views; but, as it is attent impossible for all their contractions are constitution. is utterly impossible for all parties to succeed, there must either be a compromise or a fierce struggle. It is said that a negotiation has been opened with the Legitimists for the purpose of coming, if possible, to an agreement as to the form of a proposition which all sections of the party of order could

Louis Napoleon has raised a perfect tempest in the As embly by a speech which he delivered at the inauguration of a section of the Lyons Railway between Dijon and Tonnere. In reply to an address from the Mayor of Dijon, the Presi-

Gentlemen, I wish those persons who have doubts as to be future could have accompanied me in my journey through the populations of the Yonne and the Cote d'Or; they would be populations of the Yonne and for the maskes of the true state the future could have accompanied me in my journey through the populations of the Yonne and the Cote d'Or; they would have been able to have judged for themselves of the true state of public opinion. They would have seen that neither in-trigues, nor the attacks, nor the passionate discussions of par-ties are in harmony with the sentiments and with the condition of the country. France neither desires the return of the tion of the country. France neither desires the return of the ancient régime, under whatever form it may disguise itself, nor the experiment of sad and impracticable Utopian schemes. It is because I am the most natural enemy of both one and the other that France has placed confidence in me. If this were not the case, how could we explain the affecting symmetry of the case, the country of the prost subwere not the case, how could we explain the affecting sympathy of the people towards me, which resists the most subversive polemics, and which acquirs me of being the cause of their sufferings. If my Government has not been able to realize all the ameliorations which it had in view, we must attribute the failure to the manosuvres of the factions who paralyze the good intentions of assemblies as well as that of Governments most devoted to the public welfare. It is because you have thus comprehended the state of the question that I have had, in patriotic Burgundy, a reception which is for me an approbation and an encouragement. I take advantage of this banquet as of a tribune, to exhibit, to lay bere my heart before my-fellow citizens. A new phasis has commenced in our political life; from one end of France to the other petitions are being signed for the revision of the constitution. I await with confidence the manifestations of the country and the decisions of the Assembly, which will be inspired only by the sentiment of the public interest. Since I have been in power I have proved how much, in presence of the great interests of society, I set aside all that had affected me personally. The most unjust and the most violent attacks could not shake my equanimity. Whatever may be the duties which the country may impose upon me, it shall find me resolved to obey its will; and be assured, gentlemen, that France shall not perish in my hands." that France shall not perish in my hands.

Three Ministers, MM. Fould, Magne, and Leon Faucher were present when this speech was delivered. MM. Dupin. mbert, and Gen. Castillane were also guests at the fête. The two former looked exceedingly grave at the sharp and decided language of the President, and retired early. The speech was rapturously applauded by nearly all the company. It is said that the President did not speak the speech as it was set down, and as it was shown to the Ministers, and that this variation will cause a ministerial crisis. M. Fou-CHER feels himself compromised and aggrieved. Galignani's Messenger gives the following account of the reception of the President, in a letter from a correspondent :

President, in a letter from a correspondent:

"It is almost impossible for me to describe the sensation which was caused by this speech. It was delivered in a firm and emphatic voice, and at its conclusion the hall rang with the most enthusiastic applause, which lasted for several minutes. When silence was restored, a band of male and female Orpheonists were introduced, and sung a song composed for the occasion, which was warmly applauded. At 10 o'clock the President repaired to the subscription ball given at the theatre, which was attended by the élite of the inhabitants of Dijon, and very crowded. The President opened the ball with the wife of the Prefect. At nightfall the public buildings, and particularly the railway terminus, were lic buildings, and particularly the railway terminus, were very brilliantly illuminated, and the inhabitants followed the example. While rambling about waiting the arrival of the President, and being desirous of knowing the real opinions of the rural population, I entered into conversation with a number of farmers and farm laborers, and in no case did I number of farmers and farm abovers, and in no case that meet with any thing but enthusiastic praise of the President. One venerable farmer, whose face bespoke at the same time bonhommie and intelligence, said, "We were contented, sir, under the last monarchy; but if we are to have a republic, and the last monarchy; but if we are to have a republic. let us have one that will give us something like stability; and now that we have got a man as President who feels an interest for us, do not let us be chopping and changing, but pro-long his powers. Every man in my commune has signed the petition to that effect, and it is the same in all the sur-rounding ones."

tatutes of the Thurles Synod, condemning the Queen's col- men who please themselves with the belief that the ass army of occupation at Rome will not be increased in conse- foundly divided as to the particular monarchy to be selected. uence of late events; but this is doubted.

It is now very generally admitted that one of the subjects the best means of preparing for any revolutionary outbreak in itionary spirit is to be trodden out of Europe.

June 16 .- The "National Society for promoting Educationaries, from prefects to mayors, are busy furnishing tion" had its annual meeting yesterday, the Archbishop of models for petitions and obtaining signatures. No; what CANTERBURY in the chair—when a very intolerant motion, satisfies me that public opinion is in favor of reviproposed by the Rev. Mr. DENISON, was negatived in a sion is, not the petitions, but what I see upon casting a marked and decided manner, and we think the advocates for quick glance over the whole country. I remark a general a church-ridden education received a lesson which they will restlessness and unease, a universal and instinctive aspiration do well to remember. This is a triumph we did not dare to after and looking for of some change to be operative in our

hope for when we commenced this comm Notwithstanding the unfavorable state of the weather yeserday, 51,337 persons paid their shilling each at the Exhibition. The whole number that attended was 58,059. The this age, a single individual, acting alone, separate from the only novelty was a magnificent collection of jewels, exhibited by Mr. A. Hope, M.P. Among them is a wonderful pearl, of almost fabulous dimensions and splendor. It is set as a jewel, and is the size of a small pear. There are also in Mr. Hope's collection emeralds, beryls, diamonds, opals, jacynths, rubies, and topazes, of great beauty and value. To open thus, for the gratification of the public, the treasures of his princely house, was an act worthy the son of the author of Anastatius. The Russian department is still closed, but persons who have been admitted to a private view speak highly of its magnificent contents.

From Paris we have an account of the opening of the restored galleries of the Louvre with very great splendor. M. LEON FAUCHER has introduced into the Assembly a bill for ontinuing to the Government until June, 1852, the power of suppressing clubs. The demand of "urgency" for the bill was adopted, notwithstanding the clamorous opposition of solution : because it is the only one which can give that

THE DIFFERENCE .- When a rakish youth goes astray, friends gather around him in order to restore him to the path of virtue. Gentleness and kindness are lavished upon him it at any cost and under all circumstances. And I take this to win him back to innocence and peace. No one would suspect that he had ever sinned. But, when a poor confiding girl is betrayed, she receives the brand of society, and is nceforth driven from the way of virtue. The betrayer is onored, respected, esteemed; but his ruined, heart-broken victim knows that there is no peace for her this side of the cold and solitary grave. Society has no helping hand for her, no smile of peace, no voice of forgiveness. These are earthly moralities; they are unknown in Heaven. There is deep wrong in them, and fearful are the consequences.

[Tennessee (Temperance) Organ.

ion because it shuts out the Count de Paris, and de-1 FROM OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS, JUNE 9, 1851. tution. We have been favored with much new light upon this subject since the date of my last : and, as it is the all-engrossing topic of the moment, it will form the almost exclusive subject of to-day's

The committee of the Assembly, to which is to

be referred all projects for revision, was to be com-

posed of fifteen members, chosen one by each of the fifteen bureaus. These bureaus are a sort-of standing committees, into which at the commence ment of the session the members of the Assembly are equally divided by lot. On Friday and Saturday last there were no public sittings of the Assembly. Members were expected to convene in their respective bureaus, and proceed after discussion to the election by ballot of one of their number to belong to the committee of revision. Debates in the bureau, upon interesting occasions are always reported for publication, not in the official Moniteur, but in the various dailies of the city. The results of the bureau nominations have surprised all persons; and the discussions which preeded them, marked as they are by unusual candor, explicitness, and boldness, throw much light upon the subject, but do not at all tend to diminish anxiety in contemplation of the crisis upon which the country is entering. The committee is composed of eight members favorable to revision, and seven opposed to it. Perhaps, it is not quite cer-tain, the report of the majority in favor will be supported by nine members-certainly not by more Our old and highly-esteemed acquaintance, DE Tocqueville, was chosen on the committee of fifteen by his bureau, after a speech the most notable portions of which you will read below, and doubtess with much satisfaction. It is worthy of his high reputation for sagacity. I have noticed in nim since his return to the Assembly a manifest nclination to the Right, as of CAVAIGNAC, LAMORI-CIERE, and certain others to the Left. The little pand of moderate republicans is breaking up, and its members taking position under one or the other of the two great principles, democracy and despotism, which are in presence. M. de Tocqueville' withdrawal to the Right is not, as you will perceive by his subjoined remarks, so decided yet as that of Gen. Cavaignac to the Left. The evidence of it till now is entirely of a negative character. He never appeared in the tribune, and almost always since questions on which his votes would tend to fix his political position in the House. He is yet upon the very outskirts of the camp of despotism, and I have no fear that he will ever enter it very far. He will never sympathize with the spirit that prevails there; nor consider it for himself or for France as other than a refuge, a sad but necessary one, from evils which would result to society from the definitive triumph of the prevailing forces which make up the strength of the opposite camp. M. DE

"I am inclined to vote for revision, but I do not attemp

to conceal the fact that I enter upon this path with many

fears. I am astonished at the assurance of the men who in

COCQUEVILLE said :

this country take the initiative in a measure of this character. I perceive in this instance that it is the men who are in the habit of expressing much alarm for the future, and the greatest fear of provoking crises, that are taking the lead and boldly assuming the responsibility of revision. Now, what is revision? The most terrible crisis that this country has ever been called to meet. Perhaps we are sick enough (I will examine this point directly) to make it necessary that this heroic remedy should be administered: but assuredly it is a very bold practice. Have the men who are moving in this matter reflected well upon what a formidable thing it is to interrogate on the same day the entire nation, not upon a governmental measure, but upon the choice of Government itself, upon the constitutive principles of society? Has such an operation ever taken place peaceably among a great people? And even if this has been witnessed in some cases, does not the peculiar state of parties in our country increase leges in Ireland and the system of mixed education. No of revision would be nominated in a spirit of determined re-Roman Catholic clergyman will be permitted to have con- action against existing institutions. It may very well happen nexion with the "godless colleges." We trust that the that these men would be found to have been deceiving themmiddle classes in Ireland will show their independence by selves. What is the composition of that majority which signoring" the Pope's authority in such matters. The free for the three last years has saved the country from anarchy ducation of a people is a thing too sacred to be tampered It is made up of Moderate Republicans, who understand the with in such a way by any man or set of men whatever. republic differently from the Socialists and the Mountain, The French Government has given an assurance that the and of men regretting or desiring the monarchy, but pro-In an ordinary election all these fractions of the moderate The Catholic priesthood throughout Europe appear to be parties may be made to act in concert. Moderate Republicana ssuming an attitude, and making demands which, if grant- Imperialists, Legitimists, Orleanists may agree in the choice ed, would render the Church totally independent of the of a man. But when you put to vote the very form of gov-State, and deprive the latter, to a considerable extent, of its ernment, its definitive form, can they ever be made to agree political power. Demands of this description have lately been This is extremely doubtful. And if it should turn out that made by the Bishops of the Catholic provinces of the Upper they could not agree, what would happen then? Without any doubt the red candidates would succeed in a great number of departments. I am so convinced, I will not say of the iscussed at the late Royal and Imperial conferences at War- probability, but of the possibility of this result, that I am sursaw, was the social and political condition of FRANCE, and prised that revision should not be asked for by the Mountain. Why is it, then, that I am inclined to vote for revision-I that country. On the subject of German affairs the strictest who, upon no conditions, would wish to see the triumph of unanimity was solemnly proclaimed between Austria and the Montagnards? For two reasons, which I will give with-Prussia. The correspondent of the Times affirms that a out hesitation. The first is the state of public opinion. The league has been entered into by the three crowned heads to immense majority appears to desire revision. It is not the repress and vanquish the revolutionary spirit wherever it may petitions that make me believe this. I do not determine the penetrate or show itself. This crusade against revolution is, however, to be confined to the continent, unless Great Britain deny it in the tribune, but certainly Messieurs the Ministers will join the league; and if it do, every vestige of the revo- who are with us in this bureau at present will not deny that at this very moment, throughout France, all public funcsituation. If these signs do not deceive me, and if, in fact, the majority wish revision, such wish may very rightly be allowed to influence our conduct. In our country, and mass, can effect but little good. To tell upon society a man must act with and by the masses. Still, if I were persuaded that, upon the whole, revision were prejudicial to the public weal, I would respectfully tell the majority that I believed they were in error, and I would refuse to follow them. Such, however, is far from being my opinion. Most assuredly re vision is full of peril-more perilous than is generally said or supposed. But tell me upon what path is that we would not have to encounter most serious dangers? I cannot enter into details ; I do not wish to do so. Who is so ignorant as to require it to be demonstrated to him that it is almost impossible to quit the spot we are in without bringing on a crisis Yet no one may be bold enough to say how and for whose benefit this crisis will terminate. The crisis of revision, the most dangerous doubtless that we could be called upon to pass through, is still the only one by which we can reach the true solution, whatever it may be, that all-powerful sanction of the national will, which is the only sanction still left standing amid the ruins of the political world. I am therefore disposed to vote for revision in spite of its dangers. But I am not for occasion to declare distinctly that I do not mean to bind myself in advance and irrevocably to the support of revision This is one of those questions in which the final vote should be guided in a very considerable degree by the spirit which presented and discussed. Let all, therefore, who now hear me bear well in mind that I have taken no pledge to vote for revision. I have meant merely to declare that, as at present advised, I am inclined in favor of it."

It would appear to be almost certain, from the demonstration in the bureaus, that the Legitimists PARIS, JUNE 9, 1851.

The excitement of last week, originating in the coup de tête of M. Bonaparte at the banquet of Dijon, has subsided before the importance and great interest of the question of Revision of the Constitution. We have been favored with much new that the measure, if effected now in the actual condition of the political elements, would enure not to their own benefit, but to that of the Imperialists, or of their common enemy, the Democrats. The red journals are already rejoicing in the expectation of a majority against revision; not from any love of the republic and the constitution, but from the impossibility of the deadly enemies of both to agree. Such a result would not make the moderate honest possible, but it would

make democratic and social republic more probable. M. MONTALEMBERT, who is known as one of the most decided Bonapartists in the Assembly, made open profession in his speech before the bureau of his anti-republican antipathies. He advised revision by all means, but partial revision only for the present. He particularly objected to the articles of the constitution prohibiting the immediate re-elec-tion of the President, and prescribing the permanent sitting of the Legislative Assembly. "Since we are condemned to the republic," said he, "I would fain have the best republic that is possible. Therefore, gentlemen of the Left, open the door; if you do not, it will be burst open!"

Gen. CAVAIGNAC repeated the doctrine lately asserted by him, that a monarchist must not be allowed, now that France was republican, to discuss the possibility of monarchy.

"Your object is (said he) to either put away the republic otally, or to establish a monarchical republic in lieu of the democratic republic which now exists. We cannot discuss with you. All we have to say is, that we vote now sgainst all revision simply because you vote for it. We wish the President to be changed. Even if we had no just grounds like ourselves, we would wish him to be changed just to show the people that in the republic the chief executive officer may be displaced and another man succeed him without throwing the republic into convulsions; that this is as simple a matter, and often no more important, than was the displacing a prime

MM. BERRYER and DE FALLOUX, in the name of the Legitimists, said they wished total revision, or none at all; and declared in very plain terms that by total revision they meant the abolition of the re-public and the restoration of the legitimate King. Some Orleanists, who have not fused either with the Legitimists or with the Bonapartists, took the ground of no revision, unless they could be sure hat it would enure to the profit of the constitutionappeared in the tribune, and almost always since al monarchy of the last reign. Mr. Piscatory, and the fiery questor of the Assembly, M. Baze, are in this category.

## TRAVELLING.

The French say that "travelling makes a man love his country," and daily experience seals the truth of the remark with unquestionable confirmation, unless we make an exception to it on the authority of Doctor Jourson, in reference to Scotland, that a native of that country, once abroad, never desires to return. Few Americans travel without feeling that hey have left the land of their love to experience "home sickness;" a malady that has often killed a Frenchman, and broken the heart of a Venitian, from the days of Marino Faiero to the time now present. A good country is better appreciated by seeing bad ones—a free country more loved by observing an enslaved one. Contrast is necessary even to cause merit to shine, and free institutions, by the side of kingridden and priest-ridden monarchies, become doubly precious in the eyes of a republican.

In Europe it is the custom to send youths abroad to acquire " polished manners." Americans travel for traffic or information, to push commerce or acquire knowledge, and often to combine both, and incidentally they learn how to appreciate their native land, as superior to all others, whether treading the classic soil of Homer, exploring the ruined temples where Horace sung, tracing Shakspeare on the banks of Avon, gazing with veneration on the fragments of Verny, where Voltaire philosophised, or sailing on the lake where wild Rosseau, self-torturing sophist," dreamed the deluding visions of insanity, beautified and adorned by genius. Spite of all charms that cluster round foreign lands, from hissuperiority to the bleak hills of his birth, the wild prairies of his boyhood. He finds no country can compare with his own, and that the United States, from Maine to California, is "hyperion to a satyr" when compared to any other quarter of the globe, from Nova Zembla to the Lord knows where. Yes, we say the "United States." What a volume is contained in that one name! United we schieved our independence : united we fought out the glorious wars of 1812 and 1846; and united we acquired Louisiana, Texas, Florida, and California, and New Mexico, and Utah, making the Pacific our western boundary. Ah! cried the statesman of Europe, see what union can do! And every Yankee travelling in Enrope, what says he? Why, as long as the United States remain one people they will be the wonder and admiration of mankind. Yes, as the Grecian sage said, it is a great privilege to be born. But what is the greatest of all privileges? Why, if the wise Plato were now living, he would answer. to be born an American.

But dissolve the Union, and this privilege melts into thin air; like the glory of the Temple of Jupiter, lost in the fragments, that could only be confounded with the stones of the valley .- Public Ledger.

## THE CHINAMEN IN CALIFORNIA.

FROM A LATE CALIFORNIA PAPER.

Quite a large number of the Celestials have arrived among us of late, enticed hither by the golden romance which has filled the world. Scarcely a ship arrives here that does not filled the world. Scarcely a ship arrives here that does not bring an increase to this worthy integer of our population.

And we hear by China papers and private advices from that empire that the feeling is spreading all through the seaboard, and as a consequence nearly all the vessels that are up for this country are so for the prospect of passengers. A few Chinamen have returned, taking home with them some thousands of dollars in California gold, and have thus given an impetus to the feeling of emigration from their fatherland.

sands of dollars in California gold, and have thus given an impetus to the feeling of emigration from their fatherland which is not likely to abate for some years to come.

Through their Chief here, and their Agent, Mr. Woodward, they have got possession of a large tract of land on the Moquelumne, which they have commenced cultivating, and are fast settling it. They are among the most industrious, quiet, patient people among us. Perhaps the citizens of no nation except the Germans are more quiet and valuable. They seem to live under our laws as if born and bred under them, and already have commenced an expression of their them, and already have commenced an expression of their preference by applying for citizenship, by filing their inten-tions in our courts. What will be the extent of the move-ment now going on in China and here is not easily foreseen. We shall undoubtedly have a very large addition to our popu-We shall undoubtedly have a very large addition to our population, and it may not be many years before the halls of Congress are graced by the presence of a long-queued Mandarin, sitting, voting, and speaking beside a Don from Santa Fe, and a Kanaker from Hawaii.

and a Kanaker from Hawaii.

While writing the above a letter from a Chinese in China to a China boy in this country has been shown us by Mr. Gregory, and it will be forwarded by his Express to its destination at the Indian Gulch, where its Celestial recipient is digging gold, and will feel himself happy by the news from digging gold, and was seen interest usppy by the new chain-home. Many letters pass to and fro between China and Cali-fornia, and at each departure of ships for the Celestial Empire its children here send off to their friends beyond the Pacific its children here send off to their friends beyond the Pacific great numbers of California papers. It may be seen from this how intercourse is increasing and knowledge extending. The day of fencing the world and information out of China has forever passed away. The glitter of our gold has passed the gates of the cousin of the sun and moon, and the disciples of Confucius are coming and have come to qualify his philosophy with the wisdom of Washington and the utility of

Gradually their wooden shoes give way to the manufacture Gradually their wooden ances give way to the manufactures of Lynn, and kindle a fire for barbecuing a rat dinner. The long queue eventually passes away before the tonsorial scissors, and stuffs a saddle or is woven into a lariat. The yard-wide nankeen unmentionables are found unsuited to our windy climate and nester fashions, and are succeeded by a much better fit. Hats and other American garments succeed, and soon shall prevail in the debate, by the attitude which parties shall then assume, and by the manner in which questions shall be then assume, and by the manner in which questions shall be then assume, and by the manner in which questions shall be therefore, who now hear.

When these national costumes shall have passed away, netional prejudices, whether of politics, morals, or religion, are pretty certainly on their road to amalgamation. The China boys will yet vote at the same polls, study at the same schools,